Wiso prates of Cocreion? Can love be restored.
To bosoms where only resentment may dwell—
Can peace upon earth be proclaimed by the sword,
Or good will among men be established by shell?

From the holes where Fraud, Falsehood and Hat slink away:

Prom the crypt in which Error lies buried in chains his fout apparition stalks forth to the day.

And would ravage the land which his presence

Could you conquer us, Men of the North, could you Desolation and death on our homes as a flood— Can you hope the pure tily, Affection, will spring From ashes all recking and sodded with blood?

Could you brand us as villains and serfs, know ye not What fierce, sullen hatred lurks under the scar? How loyal to Hapsburg is Venice, I wot, How dearly the Pole loves his Father, the Czar!

But 'twere well to remember this land of the sur Is a nutric leanure, and suckles a race Strong-armed, lion-hearted, and banded as one Whe brook not oppression and know not disgrace.

And well may the schemers in office beware
The swift retribution that waits upon crime,
When the lion, RESISTANCE, shall leap from his lair
With a fury that renders his vengeance sublime.

Once, men of the North, we were brothers, and still Though brothers no more, we would giadly be friends; Mor join in a conflict accurst that must fill
With ruin the country on which it descends.

But if smitten with blindness and mad with the rage The gods gave to all whom they wished to destroy. You would not act a new Illiad to darken the age With horrors beyond what is told us of Troy—

If, deaf as the adder itself to the cries,
When wisdom, Humanity, Justice implore,
You would have our proud eagle to feed on the eye
Of those who have taught him so grandly to sour-

If there be to your malice no limit imposed,
And you purpose hereafter to rule with the ros
The men, upon whom you have already closed
Our goodly domain and the temples of God—

To the breeze then your banner dishonored unfold, And at once let the tocsin be sounded afar; We greet you, as greeted the Swiss, Charles the Bold, With a farewell to peace and a welcome to war!

For the courage that clings to our soil, ever bright, Shall catch inspiration from turf and from tide; Our sons unappalled shall go forth to the fight, With the smile of the fair, the pure kiss of the

And the bugic its echoes shall send through the past, In the trenches of Yorktown to waken the slain; While the sod of King's Mountain shall heave at the

And give up its heroes to glory again. From the London Examiner,

The English View of Lincoln's Policy.

There is a bird which is said to provide for There is a bird which is said to provide for its safety by putting its head in a hole so as not to see its enemy. A bird of this feather is President Lincoln. His method of dealing with a great cell is not to see it, and to deny its ex-istence. The Union is intact. The Union is unkroken, because it is theoretically indissolu-ble. No State can have seconded from it, be-tause no State has the right to second, and consequently the Union exists, and must forever exist, in all its integrity. There is no Southern Confederacy, it is a mere name, a titular pretension, no reality. "We are seven," persists the child in Wordsworth's peem, the death of two of the number not disturbing the idea fixed in the affections.

The little Maid would have her will, And said, "Nay, we are seven."

We are thirty-four, in like manner fondly persists the American President. And in every respect but one he intends to act as if the Southern Confederacy was a sham, and the Union a reality, instead of the reverse, which What can be expected, what can be hoped of

are mere words thrown into the air, as they say in the East, the harmless consolations of impo-tence. The American President's assertions of the infallibility of the Constitution are more scrious, as they entail consequences in action.
Accordingly, the President pledges himself to
hold, occupy and possess the property and
places belonging to the Federal Government, to
collect the duties and imposts, but not to use force, except such as may be necessary for these bbjects, for which, he says, no violence or blood-shed is needed. More cunning than Shylock, Mr. Lincoln contemplates some mode of cutting the pound of flesh nearest to the heart of the South without spilling a drop of blood. Does he suppose that Fort Sumter can be retained, or the other forts recovered, that the other property can be restored, the custom duties collected in the Gulf States, without coming to blows? He does not propose to insist on the enforcement of all the federal obligations. He will not attempt the discharge of federal duties, where people refuse to fill the offices, and as little, when it comes to the point, will be attempt to when it comes to the point, will be attempt to re-occupy forts, recover property, and levy customs. For such comparatively insignificant objects, what people would consent to a civil war? The preservation of the Union, if practicable, might be deemed worth a civil war, but President Lincoln starts with the assumption that the Union is undissolved, and consequently his civil war would appear to be, not for the great object of saving the Union itself, but for the recovery of its poor furniture. overy of its poor furniture.

POLITICAL PROPHETS.-We are not one of those who have regarded Wendell Philips as a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but, in justice to him, we give the following extract from one of his speeches in 1856:

"There is a merit in the Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in the country. It is the North arrayed against th. The first crack in the iceberg is You will yet hear it go with a crash

campaign pamphlet:
"A dissolution of the Union would be as certain to result from political abolition as any effect of a moral cause that can be reckoned on." All the Democrats have been prophets, and have warned, and warned and warned the people that these terrible times would come whenever Abolitionism should enthrone itself in the Executive chair.—Day Book.

The Democrats have been prophets, and have warned, and warned the people that these terrible times would come whenever Abolitionism should enthrone itself in the Executive chair.—Day Book.

BOOK AND

BOOK AND

Printing Office! ple that these terrible times would come when-ever Abolitionism should enthrone itself in the Executive chair. - Day Book.

W. H. Russent - John Forsyth, of the Mo bile Register, writes from Montgomery:

W. H. Russell, the famous Indian and Crim-can correspondent of the London Times, is here. He is, of course, reserved in the expression of his opinion. But enough has leaked out of his interview with the gentlemen of Savannah and Charleston, and the planters who have enter-tained him and exhibited their slave estates in the vicinity of those two cities, to show that he freegnizes here the true type of the Anglo-Saxon race, as distinguished from the whittling and puritanical bastard degenerates of that race who are daring to make a war of decimation against us. Mr. Russell goes hence to Pensacola, and thence to Mobile and New Orleans. I commend him to the hospitalities of our people, as a cultivated English gentleman, who has distinguished himself by his tatents

anization and Parts of the Army.

So many persons, unacquainted with the ofganization of an army, are making inquiries
upon that subject, that we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette the following outline of its elements, as recognized in the French school and
in our own, so far as we have had armies:

A company is the lipit of an army, and is supposed to average, on the war basis, one hundred
men, officers irrejuded. The general rule for
the organization of such a company gives one
Captain, two Lieuteriants, five Sergeants, and
four Corporals, and eighty-five men. Formerly,
each company had an Ensign, who carried the
flag; but his place is now supplied by the Color
Sergeant. There is one more Sergeant than
Corporals, the First Sergeant being called the
Orderly Sorgeant, and is, next to the Captain,
the most important man in the company—carrying the books of the company, and calling
the roll, morning and evening. The company
is formed, when in column, into two platoons
and four sections, each platoon commanded by
a Liestenant, and each section by a Sergeant.

A regiment is regularly composed of ten companies, or two battalions; a battalion being half
a regiment, composed of five companies—one of
them called a right or rout company, intended.

panies, or two battalions; a battalion being half a regiment, composed of five companies—one of them called a right or rout company, intended, in regular service, to operate outside of the heavy columns as flanking parties, guard, etc.

The officers of a regiment, independent of company officers, are, a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary. Each separate body of troops must have a Commissary and Quartermaster, but in a large army they are apportioned to regiments or brigades. A regiment, when constituted, will be formed thus: one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Adjutant, one Quartertuted, will be formed thus: one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Commissary, two Majors, ten Captains, twenty Lieutenants, fifty Sergeants, forty Corporals, and eight hundred and fifty private men—making nine hundred and seventy-five. But, in reality, there are some others; each company has regularly a drummer and fifer, which make a regimental band of twenty, besides the Drum Major. Then the regiment, when full, is made up regularly to one thousand men.

The brigade should be composed of two regimenta, a squadron of cavalry, and a corps of field artillery. If these were all full, a complete brigade operating alone, would, in our service, or in the Freuch, make two thousand four hundred men.

A division is composed of two brigades, with

additional corps of cavalry and artillery, making, in our army, including the whole staff and music, about five thousand men. This is the highest element of organization in our service; but in France, as they organize immense armies,

The corps is composed of two or more divisions, frequently of four or five. The corps is, in the French service, properly commanded by a Field Marshal—an officer unknown to our country, and the corps is properly a complete rmy in itself. In Napoleon's march on Russia, he had eight

or ten of these corps in active service-making a field army of from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand men. From the elements we have given, it will be seen that, however large the army may be, it is so organized as to be perfect in all its parts, and moves with exact order and discipline. In the field, all orders and operations are carried on through the staff of the army, and when we come to active service, the staff is the most in portant part of the army; for, this being a vast machine, of which each part is obedient to and directed by the head, it is evident that all must depend on the skill, ability and discernment of the staff through which it acts. It is in vain that Scott, or any great General commands, if the staff officers are incompetent.

The staff consists of nids, the Adjutant-Gen-

eral, the Engineer, the Quartermaster and Com-missary generals. Through the Adjutant, or-ders are conveyed to each particular part. By the Quartermaster General all transportations, vehicles and horses are furnished; by the Commissary, all supplies; by the Engineer, the topography of the country is thoroughly examined, the practicability of passes determined, fortifications built or attached. Then the staff of an army becomes its eyes, and its faculties, the General simply deciding the movements of the every on the facts and elements thus furnished. In the grand French armies, there was a Chief-of-the-staff, or head of the active mili-In Napoleon's time, the chief of tary bureau. In Napoleon's time, the chief of the staff was Marshal Berthier, deemed one of a policy based on an enormous and notorious fiction? The Pope declares the encroachments on his temporalities null and void, and that his authority remains sacred and intact; but these in it than were at the head of intact. leon knew the value of a good staff, and had abler men in it than were at the head of divis-

> Corron is King. - We clip the following from the Toronto (Canada) Leader. It foreshadows the resistance of England to Lincoln's blockade. King Cotton is likely to prove an overmatch for King Abraham, the Kangaroo monarch of the new African Kingdom of Abolitiondom:

It is reported that the British Minister made pplication to have tobacco and other articles hipped from Virginia to England, but the Federal Government positively refused to grant the permission asked for. This shows a determination on the part of the Government to maintain the blockade effectively. But how will it be regarded in England? Possibly in a friendly spirit. But the Times is very much inclined to carp at the Lincoln Administration just now, and we know that the Times-let what may be said to the contrary-moulds the opinions and directs the course of thought of a v of the people of England. The Morrill Tariff has affected its vision toward things American to a most extraordinary extent; and, determined as Mr. Russell may be to write in all fairness of the progress of the revolution, he will be apt to see, more or less, through Southern spectacles, when penning his thoughts in the latitude of Charleston or Richmond. This will not be without its effect on the public mind at home.

Moralize as ne may, Cotton is King; England
must have cotton, and if she cannot obtain it any place else, the must obtain it in America As the Times has already said, the demands of Dally trade are inexorable. Cotton cannot pass where tobacco does not find a place of exit. How, then, will the British manufacturers regard the stoppage of their trade with Southern ports? that trade which, to them, is paramou others. It is a serious question, and its solution must be left to the future.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1861-WHAT IS TO BE-COME OF IT?-If the Yankees were engaged in peaceful pursuits, they would need about 1,000, Has not the "crash through the center"
Has not the "crash through the center"
come? All hail, Philips, the projihet! But
the same "crash" was foreseen by Mr. Jefferson in 1820, when he declared, "The Union
and abolition cannot co-exist together." The
same thing was seen by Mr. Clay, in 1831, and
by Greeley in 1844, when he declared in his
by Greeley in 1844, when he declared in his

the Vankees will want our cotton as badly as
we will want to sell it. And if they say we
simil not sell, we assure them they shall not
the Vankees will want to sell it. buy. "We don't want to have nothing to do with them nohow." If they say that we shall not sell to Europe, then we will say to England, change. If you can do without our cotton, we certainly can do better without your money and nranufactures. Then England and France will say we must have the cotton; and we will say. very good; come and get it. And they will say to Lincoln, get out of the way, old fellow? And Lincoln will answer—" Well, if I must, I must; but I mortally hate it." And if we be true to ourselves, we will my to the Yankees— but you sha'n't have any of our cotton. Then the Yankees, about that time, will be pitching into one another. Lincoln's game won't wio, if we be true to ourselves.—Grenada Motice.

SHARP.—"Are you a skilful mechanic ?"
"Yes, sir."

"What can you make?" "Oh, almost anything in my line."
"Can you make a devil?"
"Certainly; fust put up your foot and I will split it in three seconds. I never saw a chap in my life who required less alteration."

Standers issuing from beautiful lips, are like It is thought that Mrs. Lincoln must be a model of fruinine piety, because every night the "reposes on Abraham's bosom."

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FEBRUARY 1st, 1861.

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ple is identified.

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litically opposed to it; nor will it descend, in any case, to personal abuse and vilification.

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